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last week than the week before (28 against 21), and nearly all of them among poor country people, a large proportion being unprotected negroes and mulattoes driven into the city by the exigencies of the war.

Mortuary report.—During the week ended April 8 there were 270 deaths in all in the city, 20 of which were caused by yellow fever, with approximately 80 new cases; 28 were caused by smallpox, with approximately 230 new cases; 11 were caused by enteric fever, 6 by so-called pernicious fever, 1 by paludal fever, 25 by dysentery, 25 by enteritis, 2 by diphtheria, 1 by glanders, 4 by pneumonia, and 32 by tuberculosis. Seventeen of the deaths caused by yellow fever during the week were among Spanish soldiers in the military hospitals, and the remaining 3 were among civilians. Twenty-six of the deaths from smallpox were among civilians and 2 were among Spanish soldiers.

The weather continues fine and not particularly warm.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended March 13, 1897. There were 6 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 2; 5 from yellow fever, a decrease of 2; 10 from beriberi, a decrease of 1; 44 from tuberculosis, an increase of 11, and 295 from all causes, an increase of 19. In all the infectious diseases there was a decrease in the number of deaths, but the total from all causes shows an increase of 19, due to the great number of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, caused, perhaps, by the sudden changes in temperature, and the excessively moist atmosphere.

Yellow fever.—This disease need cause no more apprehension, as the time for an epidemic has passed.

Smallpox.—Only an occasional case occurs.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected or received bills of health from this office: March 9, steamship *Sydenham*, British, for Ship Island, Miss. March 11, steamship *Rosemorran*, British, for Hampton Roads, Va. March 12, steamship *Ethelreda*, British, for Baltimore, Md.; steamship *Salerno*, German, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Lord Kelvin*, British, for Mobile, Ala. March 13, steamship *Galileo*, Belgian, for New York, N. Y., and steamship *Mexican Prince*, British, Santos to New York, N. Y. March 15, steamship *Lundy*, British, for Fernandina, Fla.; steamship *County Down*, British, for Pensacola, Fla., and steamship *Corrientes*, French, for New Orleans, from Santos.

Respectfully, yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

INDIA.

Remarks on the official summary of deaths and births in the city of Bombay for the week ended March 9, 1897.

BOMBAY, March 12, 1897.

SIR: The constantly decreasing mortality from week to week leads all to hope that we have seen the worst of the plague in Bombay. It is to

be noted, however, that the infected area is extending in the interior, and that the virulence of the disease shows no signs of abating. Plague committees, with plenary powers, are being created for all municipalities infected, on the same lines as the one at Bombay. All European governments now have bacteriological experts here or on the way. It is stated that the United States Government is sending a plague commission. There is certainly a great opportunity here to study the pathology and bacteriology of the plague, and the authorities give every facility to foreign medical visitors. Latest official returns show from Bombay a total to date of 9,118 cases, and 7,602 deaths. The truth would be nearer 25,000 deaths.

Population according to census of 1891.....	821, 764
Present population, for the purpose of this report, estimated one-half the above.....	410, 882
Total number of deaths reported for the week.....	1, 326
Total for corresponding week last year.....	564
Mean of corresponding weeks, previous five years.....	544
Allowing that one-half the population has left the city, the proportionate number of deaths, based on the mean of previous five years, would be.....	272
Number of deaths last week that may be attributed to plague.....	1, 054
Average per day from plague.....	151
Number of deaths from plague officially reported for week.....	590
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Average per day.....	84
Probable average number of deaths per day from plague reported as having died of other diseases.....	67
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Officially reported death rate for last week per 1,000	151
Same for corresponding week last year.....	82. 95
Mean for corresponding week previous five years.....	34. 04
Number of births reported last week.....	32. 90
Number of births for corresponding week last year.....	109
Mean number for corresponding week previous five years.....	283
	284

C. F. MEYER,
United States Vice-Consul.

[Inclosure.]

RULES UNDER ACT III OF 1897.

Whereas certain parts of the Presidency of Bombay are visited by or threatened with an outbreak of a dangerous epidemic disease, namely bubonic plague, and whereas the Governor of Bombay in council is of opinion that the ordinary provisions of the law for the time being in force are insufficient for the purpose of preventing the spread thereof in parts other than the city of Bombay, pursuant to the provisions of section 2, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and in exercise of the powers in this behalf conferred by the governor general in council under section 2, sub-section (3), of the same act, the Governor of Bombay in council is pleased to empower the officers hereinbelow mentioned to take the measures hereinafter specified to prevent the spread of bubonic plague, and is further pleased to prescribe the temporary regulations hereinafter set forth to be observed by the public and all persons concerned.

1. In every local area where there is danger of plague the district magistrate, subject to the general instructions of the commissioner, may appoint special officers, either by name or by virtue of office, to devise and carry out, under the district magistrate's general directions, all measures necessary to prevent the spread of the plague.

2. The special officers appointed for any local area under these rules may be known as plague authorities and may be selected from the following:

- (1) Assistant collectors within their charges.
- (2) Mánlatdars, Mukhtiárkars, Mahálkaris and Head Kárkúns within their charges.
- (3) Municipal commissioners within municipal limits.

- (4) Health officers of municipalities within municipal limits.
- (5) Secretaries of municipalities within municipal limits.
- (6) All medical officers holding Her Majesty's commission.
- (7) Medical officers in charge of government or state-aided medical institutions.
- (8) Any medical officer employed by a municipality not lower in grade than a hospital assistant and such officers on pension.
- (9) Police officers not lower in grade than a chief constable.
- (10) Station masters for their stations.
- (11) Customs officers not lower in grade than a sarkárkún for the bandars under their charge.
- (12) Any other officers or persons specially selected by government or by the commissioner of the division, or in sind by the commissioner in sind.

3. At any railway station or bandar, to which no medical officer has been or may be specially appointed for inspection duty under rules sanctioned by government concerning the inspection of travelers by rail or boat, any plague authority who may be present on duty, if he reasonably believes or suspects that any person alighting or disembarking from a train or boat is suffering from bubonic plague, may detain any such person for the purpose of medical examination, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorized under these rules) without delay give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorized. Any station master at a railway station where no medical officer has been posted on inspection duty may forward to the nearest station at which such a medical officer is posted any person who is or is suspected by him to be suffering from the plague.

4. At any place specially appointed by the district magistrate or by any officer empowered by him on this behalf, and situate on a road leading into a town or village, any plague authority on duty or other officer or person specially authorized in this behalf by the district magistrate, may detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person whom he reasonably believes or suspects to be suffering from the plague, and shall (if he be not himself a medical officer authorized under these rules), give information of the detention to the nearest medical officer so authorized.

5. In any town or village or other area to which this rule shall be applied by the district magistrate, an occupant of a house or building or the principal surviving member of a family shall give immediate information to the nearest plague authority of any sickness or death, due or likely to be due to plague, in such house or building or amongst the members of such family. If the case of sickness or death occur within municipal limits, such person shall also give immediate information thereof in every instance to the municipal secretary. Such plague authority (if he be not himself a medical officer) shall without delay send word to the nearest medical officer belonging to any of the classes (6), (7), and (8) mentioned in rule 2, and such medical officer, whether appointed a plague authority for the locality or not, shall be bound to come to the place indicated.

6. Immediately on receiving information under rules 3, 4, or 5, the plague authority shall go to the place indicated, and if the place be a house or dwelling place, and if the occupants thereof do not (on his demand) allow him to enter and give him reasonable facilities for ascertaining whether any of the inmates are suffering from the plague, such authority is empowered to enter into such house or any part thereof by force, and to detain, for the purpose of medical examination, any person found therein to be suffering, or suspected to be suffering, from the plague.

7. Every medical officer appointed under these rules as a plague authority is empowered to examine all persons whom he discovers or about whom he receives information under the provisions of rules Nos. 3, 4, 5, or 6, and to detain and segregate persons suffering or suspected by him to be suffering from the plague, in such places as may be appointed by the district magistrate or officer specially deputed by him in this behalf for the accommodation of such persons respectively. For the purpose of segregating people, the district magistrate or officer specially authorized by him in this behalf may take possession of and occupy any vacant ground or building, such compensation being afterwards made to the owner or occupier thereof as may be fixed by a panch as provided in rule 13.

8. If a plague authority, who is specially appointed in this behalf by the district magistrate, has reason to believe that any building intended or used as a dwelling is or has been occupied by a sufferer from the plague, or if it appears to him that any such building is in such an insanitary condition as to be unfit for human habitation, he may prohibit by a written order the further use of such building as a dwelling house.

When any such prohibition has been made, no owner or occupier of such building shall use or suffer the same to be used for human habitation until the said officer gives him written permission in this behalf.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said officer may, if necessary, forcibly remove or cause to be removed any person from such building.

9. If it shall appear to a plague authority of the description stated in rule 8 that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, he may, by written order, require the owner or occupier of the building, within a period to be fixed by the said authority, to abate the overcrowding thereof by reducing the numbers of inmates thereof.

For the purpose of enforcing this regulation, the said authority may, if necessary, at the expiration of the time prescribed in the written order, forcibly remove or cause to be removed such and so many of the inmates of the building as shall seem to him to be proper.

10. In the case of any building ordered to be vacated under rules 8 and 9, and in the case of any other building or enclosure which may appear to him to be in a filthy or insanitary condition, a plague authority of the description stated in rule 8 may require the owner or occupier to carry out, or in his default may of his own motion carry out, such measures as may seem necessary to him for the purpose of cleansing or disinfecting such building or premises, and for the purpose of such cleansing or disinfecting may, if necessary, forcibly break open and enter any such building or part of such building or premises, and may remove and disinfect or destroy any goods, clothes, or other articles found therein.

11. Such plague authority as aforesaid is empowered, with the consent of any first-class magistrate having jurisdiction in the locality, to remove or burn any huts or erections in which a case of plague has occurred or which are likely from their insanitary surroundings or conditions to give rise to the disease.

12. The district magistrate is empowered to make regulations, when he deems it necessary, for enforcing burial in certain places or at a certain depth and for requiring that quick-lime be placed with the corpse; and may prohibit the burial or burning of corpses of persons reasonably supposed to have died of the plague in or upon ground other than that specially assigned by him for such purposes.

13. Before the destruction of property of any kind under rule 10 or 11 the value of it shall be assessed by a panch of three persons including the president, who shall be an officer (other than a plague authority) appointed by the district magistrate by name or by virtue of office and by general or special order. The president shall appoint the two other members. Subject to the sanction of the district magistrate or of any officer specially empowered by him in this behalf, not being lower in grade than a first-class magistrate, the award of the panch shall be final and conclusive.

14. The police shall act under the orders given by any duly appointed plague officer with regard—

(a) To compelling persons to submit to such regulations as may be made or approved by the medical officers appointed for any locality under these rules for the purpose of inspection, detention and segregation of persons suffering or suspected to be suffering from the plague, and

(b) To carrying out the provisions of rules 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12.

15. The district magistrates are to do their utmost, both personally and through others, to make it generally understood that these rules are absolutely necessary for the public safety, and to see that no needless inconvenience is caused to any one, that examinations, etc., are carried out with as much regard as possible to sex and the customs of the country, and that everything is done to meet the wishes of the patients so far as is compatible with the public safety.

16. Within a municipal district the expenses of carrying into effect any of the measures hereby authorized for cleaning or disinfecting any building, or destroying any hut or other property shall, in the first instance, if no other funds have been made specially available for the purpose, be defrayed out of municipal funds, but shall be recoverable from the owner or occupier of such building or hut under the ordinary provisions of Bombay Act VI of 1873 in the same manner, in all respects, as if the work had been carried out under the provisions of section 77 of the said act.

17. Disobedience to any orders issued by a plague officer under these rules will subject the offender to a prosecution under section 188, Indian penal code.

18. The provisions of this notification are not intended to, and shall not, operate to limit in any way the powers which either the district magistrate, or within a municipal district, the municipality may possess independently of the powers hereby conferred.

By order.

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.